

It is obvious that it is the intent of Congress that SBA be an independent spokesman for the small business community. If I am correct in my reasoning here, it then follows that SBA functions as well, are not to be subordinated to any other Federal agency.

I hope the House will reject this section 406 of title IV of the poverty bill when it gets to the floor. We should not support this attempt to merge and submerge SBA functions into the Department of Commerce.

ISRAEL-ARAB SITUATION

(Mr. GURNEY (at the request of Mr. PETTIS) was granted permissions to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely concerned about the attitude of the United States with regard to the increasingly serious Israel-Arab situation. An Israel warship has been the victim of unprovoked attack by Russian-supplied radar-controlled missiles. It is the first time in history that this type of radar missile has been used to sink a ship of any flag.

It is highly significant that the attack occurred at the same time that Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Zakharov arrived in Cairo—with a large military delegation from Moscow—to add to the estimated 8,000 Soviet military advisers and technicians already in Egypt. It proves that the two troublemakers, Russia, worldwide, and Egypt, in the Middle East, are hand in glove in their determination to start war again between Israel and the Arab nations.

It greatly disturbs me, in fact, it is inconceivable that the Johnson administration, with evidence of Arab-Soviet ties of the strongest kind, is reneging on its commitment to Israel.

This country promised to sell a limited number of military jets to Israel, a commitment it has not yet honored.

It seems to me that it is essential for the United States to live up to this commitment to Israel. By withholding this sale of jets to Israel, at a time when Russia is pouring military weapons into the Arab nations, we are encouraging further Communist Russia intervention into the Middle East. This country should sell to Israel the weapons she needs for her defense, a sale which we promised a long time ago.

ANTITRUST LAWS

(Mr. NELSEN (at the request of Mr. PETTIS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, during recent weeks we have seen a startling example of confused thinking within the Justice Department in the application of our antitrust laws. Rockwell-Standard Corp. of Bethany, Okla., was required by the Department, as a condition to approval of its merger with North American Aviation, to divest itself of the manufacturing rights to the jet com-

mander model 1121 business-type aircraft. The rationale behind the demand was that the Aero-Commander jet and North American's highly successful business jet aircraft would otherwise dominate or monopolize the market for such planes.

In the first place the facts simply do not bear this out. The two planes offer far different service characteristics to the prospective buyer and one costs nearly twice as much as the other. Foreign manufacturers also already have a dominant share of this market.

Under pressure of the Justice Department and its doctrinaire antitrust philosophy, Rockwell-Standard sold its rights to the plane to the Israel Government for \$25 million, after futilely attempting to change the Department's position. We therefore have the almost ludicrous situation of the U.S. Government, in the name of "protecting" the American consumer market, engineering the surrender of one of the best U.S.-built jets to a foreign nation, and in the process destroying one of our important manufacturing resources for a type of highly sophisticated machinery which our security requires. Also vitally affected are the several hundred people in the Oklahoma plant whose livelihood has been threatened by this whim of the Justice Department.

This matter was brought to my attention by Mr. Atherton Bean, chairman of the board of International Milling Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., whose corporation owns and uses the jet Commander. They have been advised that by this transfer of manufacturing rights to a foreign nation they can expect the value of their aircraft to decrease by as much as 50 percent.

Of course, future servicing, parts, modifications, and so forth, must be affected by virtue of the fact they now own a plane whose manufacturer is situated in an area of continuous political tension and turmoil. Mr. Bean well makes the point in a letter of protest to the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department that they may have "protected" International Milling Co. and other aircraft owners into not only a substantial loss on resale value of the aircraft but also into possible future disastrous accidents through possible decreased competency and availability of the new foreign manufacturers.

Such whimsical application of the antitrust laws is incredible to me, and while the entire episode appears to be closed, the facts certainly need to set out in the cold light of day to the end that this sort of action is not repeated. I insert Mr. Bean's letter to Mr. Donald F. Turner, Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, protesting this matter in the RECORD at this point:

INTERNATIONAL MILLING,
Minneapolis, Minn., October 4, 1967.
MR. DONALD F. TURNER,
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division,
U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. TURNER: Various Minnesota Senators and Congressmen to whom I sent a copy of my letter of August 30, 1967, protesting what seemed to us the unnecessary action of your Department in requiring Rockwell-Standard to divest itself of the Jet Com-

mander business before it would be allowed to merge with North American Aviation, have sent me copies of your letter of September 18th in which you describe the now well-publicized fact that Rockwell-Standard did get rid of the business to Israel Aircraft Industries, Ltd. In addition I thank you for your direct reply to me of September 13th over the subscript of Mr. Lewis Bernstein.

What I say hereafter will be with full knowledge that further protest is futile. The deal is consummated. Various damages inflicted upon (a) those of us who own the previously purchased Jet Commanders, (b) the community of Bethany, Oklahoma, (c) the future competitive situation in business jets are done. Yet I choose to make a point or two.

How curious, how impersonally abstract, how unrelated to any point made in my letter is the sentence which reads: "Investigation of the capability and projected plans of the purchaser indicated no basis for concluding that the sale would probably substantially weaken competition in the sales of business jets in this country." I wasn't worrying over a changed competitive situation. I was making the point that your action undermines the confidence of the present owner and the future possible purchaser of a Jet Commander now in service for its safety and modification for its continuous modernization. You simply comment that the "purchaser appears (italic is mine) to be an established and competent aircraft manufacturer . . ." Do your people seriously believe that Israel Aircraft is the technical equal for our purposes of Rockwell-Standard? Do they really think that a manufacturer situated in an area of continuous political tension and turmoil is as good a source of servicing and parts, etc. as an American manufacturer in Bethany, Oklahoma, or Southern California—as dependable a source of continuous modification technology? Jet planes are not automobiles and the people who buy them, though they may already be dealing with Butler Aviation and have a degree of confidence in their operation, still know that the source of parts and modification technology is in the future by your action to be a company new to an exotic area of the aircraft business, distant in geography and politically and militarily exposed.

I suggest that this is a clear case of doctrinaire antitrust philosophy applied with either cynical or playful disregard of the interests of a whole group of American executives and American companies and of the American economy. The allegation is made that this was done in order to protect us. Now the people who buy jet planes at net prices from \$600,000 to \$2 or \$3 million are not children in the economic wilderness. If there is any group in the U.S. economy which should not have government time and money expended for its "protection," this is surely it.

We strongly suspect that you have "protected" us into a substantial loss on the resale value of our plane. You may have "protected" us into a future disastrous accident. There is a line in Oscar Hammerstein's libretto for "The King and I" that fits our situation perfectly: "If allies are strong with power to protect me, might they not protect me out of all I own?"

Your advisers have gone completely off balance on this one. There is, of course, nothing that we can do about it now because your desires have been met and our interests sacrificed to their philosophy. But I trust that the hazard and damage of this curious pedantry will not be lost on you as other similar cases come to the fore for decision and action. This displayed thoroughly bad judgment.

Yours very truly,

ATHERTON BEAN,
Chairman of the Board.

October 24, 1967

**GIVE LIGHT AND THE DAILY NEWS
WILL STILL BE LOST**

(Mr. ASHBROOK (at the request of Mr. PETTIS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Daily News has editorially indicated that they, too, will continue to call the Commissioner of the District, "mayor," and will disregard both fact and law.

They plead guilty, at least in part, to the charges of the "Ashb'k swivet" directed against both the political ploy of the President and the propagation of it by the news media.

I assume that if such lofty pillars of journalism as the News and the Star can call things what they are not—the Evening Star scooped the News to the same conclusion by several days—then why do not we all. Thus, for those wishing to join in, let me suggest that for openers, these remarks will be appended by the editorial clipped from the Washington Daily "magazine." Why not?

I am sure it will not disturb several of the radio stations if we change their names and henceforth identify them as television stations, or in reverse, identify TV stations, and their personalities, as radio stations and radio personnel.

Then, of course, there will be radio when what we really mean is TV, and magazines when actually they are newspapers when they are in truth magazines, and on and on, ad nauseam.

Of course, it is a bit ridiculous, but "radio" is easier to write in a headline than "television" or "magazine" and "newspapers" might get left out altogether since they have the longest count of all.

If one looks hard enough, one notices that the motto of the Washington Daily "magazine" reads: "Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Let us hope so. In the controversy over mayor versus Commissioner, the News is not helping much. Their motto should read: "Give Light and the Daily News Will Still Be Lost."

The editorial follows:

Mayor Is Is

When is a mayor not a mayor? When the law says he's a commissioner.

That's not a line from a Gilbert & Sullivan ditty, but a simple deduction by which Congressman John M. Ashbrook seems to have worked himself into quite a swivet.

The legislation which set up the District's new government, the Ohio Republican reminds us, designates our chief magistrate as a commissioner, not a mayor. Mr. Ashbrook suggests that persistent use of the title of mayor may be a piece of political skulduggery by "members of the Johnson Administration, especially the President." Moreover, he says, the White House has used newspapers as a patsy in this little ploy; they don't even use quote marks around "mayor." (There, we did.)

The members of the Johnson Administration, "especially the President," will have to fend for themselves. As for the newspapers—well, this newspaper, anyway—we're inclined to plead guilty, at least in part.

No headline writer in his right mind is going to refer to a public official as commissioner when he can get away with mayor. Without quotes. Commissioner in a one-column headline? Forget it, Cong. Ashb'k.

**DARTMOUTH STAGES A PARTY FOR
THE ENEMY**

(Mr. ASHBROOK (at the request of Mr. PETTIS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, last weekend Dartmouth College held a symposium on the theme, "The Soviet Union and the West—Evolving Contrasts and Convergencies." The purpose of the undertaking was to consider the achievements of the Soviet Union from 1917 to date. It is to be hoped that during the weekend a period of mourning was observed for the literally millions of human beings who perished through Communist aggression in the last 50 years. It is to be hoped that the responsibilities of intellectual honesty served to temper academic freedom in recognizing the tremendous loss to mankind inflicted by the Communist movement on familial and religious life, labor and—oh, yes—academic freedom. It is to be hoped that discussion of Soviet technological advances included Soviet missile sites and Mig planes and their possible use against Dartmouth alumni in Vietnam.

No one in his right mind would celebrate the anniversaries of Dachau and Buchenwald with film festivals and concerts. Rather, these are times for mourning.

The Manchester Union Leader of October 19, 1967, carried a guest editorial by my good friend, Mel Thompson, of Orford, on the Dartmouth symposium. Like many other patriotic Americans, Mel simply cannot forget the American lives lost in Korea or Vietnam through Soviet aid. Nor can he dismiss the Soviet's avowed purpose of domination of the free world.

I include the editorial, "A Party for the Enemy," by Meldrim Thompson of Orford, from the Manchester Union Leader and the account of the Dartmouth observation from the Valley News of October 16, 1967, in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader, Oct. 19, 1967]

A PARTY FOR THE ENEMY

Guest editorial by Meldrim Thompson of Orford.

The measure of how far we have drifted as a nation on the sea of imbecility will be drawn this weekend on the Dartmouth College campus.

A grand party is being planned to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of an enemy who has sworn "to bury" Americans, presumably beneath the debris of a nuclear holocaust.

During this "Russian Weekend", there will be dinners, discussion panels, concerts, art exhibits and a film festival, all draped around a symposium theme "The Soviet Union and the West—Evolving Contrasts and Convergencies." The symposium, to be attended by many visiting professors, will consider Soviet achievements from 1917 to date.

Surely, no honest American can doubt the fact that Russia is our sworn enemy. The record is long, tragic and clear. Russian guns and equipment snuffing out American lives in Korea; Russian rockets implanted in Cuba and aimed at our heartland; and Russian materiel accounting for a large percentage of the 100,000 American casualties in Vietnam.

What manner of madness afflicts us that, while our soldiers perish daily in distant rice paddies from Russian mortar fire, a leading American college celebrates the anniversary

of an absolute tyranny determined to destroy our culture?

A "Russian Weekend" that carefully analyzed the strengths and weaknesses of our adversary, or compared and extolled the virtues of our American civilization with the retrogressive Russian revolution, would be a real contribution to the public that has been invited to attend the observances. But an observance that affords a certain breed of intellectuals an opportunity to sing hosannas for their form of Paradise. Regained will be another lost weekend on the calendar of American patriotism.

If the colleges and universities, now so heavily supported by our tax dollars, would invest a tiny fraction of their time celebrating, observing and fostering the concept of human liberty and dignity under our constitutional form of government, this nation would be a far safer home of the free than it is today.

Instead of a party for the enemy here at the cradle of American freedom, Dartmouth College might better guide its students and the visiting public along the constitutional highroad of individual liberty.

[From the Valley News, Oct. 16, 1967]

**RUSSIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY WILL BE
OBSERVED AT DARTMOUTH**

HANOVER.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be observed at Dartmouth College by a Russian Weekend Oct. 19-21 (Thursday through Sunday).

A symposium, "The Soviet Union and the West—Evolving Contrasts and Convergences" will be attended by many distinguished visiting professors.

The Hopkins Center will contribute its full facilities for the arts to exhibitions of Russian art, cinema, theater, and music. All events will be open to the public.

The symposium, sponsored by the Russian department at Dartmouth with the assistance of the Student Council for International and Comparative Studies, will consider the Soviet achievement since 1917. Participants include professors from Harvard, Columbia, MIT, Swarthmore, NYU, Cornell and Dartmouth.

Thursday afternoon the theme of Soviet achievement will be highlighted by J. P. Nettl, visiting professor at NYU, in his keynote address. At other panels during the weekend Joseph Berliner, of Brandeis, and George Fisher, of Columbia, will discuss Soviet Economy and Society. George Gibian, of Cornell, and Thompson Bradley, of Swarthmore, will concern themselves with the artist in a revolutionary society. At the conference dinner, open only by invitation, Henry Roberts, of Dartmouth, will speak on the Historicity of the Russian Revolution. Soviet politics and history will be the subject of a discussion Saturday morning by Uri Ra'anani, of MIT, and Robert V. Daniels, of the University of Vermont.

Concurrent with the symposium, The Dartmouth Players will present "Uncle Vanya," by Anton Chekov in the Studio Theater of Hopkins Center each evening at 8:30 p.m.

The Yale Russian Chorus will give a concert in Spaulding Auditorium at 8:30 p.m. Friday. This choral group, formed in 1954 by a small group interested in Russian culture, has gained world-wide popularity from its frequent tours abroad. Their program of Russian music will include folk songs, brigand ballads, and Cossack tunes.

A Russian film festival has been in progress for two weeks sponsored by the Dartmouth Film Society. Performances of "Ivan the Terrible" and "The End of St. Petersburg" were greeted with much enthusiasm. For the Russian Weekend the Film Society will present "Ballad of Love" and "There was an Old Couple" at 8:30 p.m. Thursday in Spaulding Auditorium.

An exhibit in the Jaffe-Friede Gallery—"Dada, Surrealism and Today"—will be open

October 24, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 13919

shows a very high mortality rate for city committees without staff, as compared with those which have staff.

One of the most serious operational difficulties that human relations commissions face today as they attempt to deal with the No. 1 priority problem in American society is a serious shortage of staff.

The problem is serious because commission staff are so busy putting out fires of racial disharmony after they are lit, that they are unable to spend sufficient time on the creation of racial understanding which is their long-range goal.

If a commission is to be successful, its staff members must develop contacts and relationships within the community they are serving. Insufficient staff also precludes the opening of neighborhood offices to deal with problems where they arise.

Moreover, according to NAIRO Executive Director Frederick Routh, there is no State agency with regulatory powers that does not have a serious backlog of claim cases before it.

The career of compliance officer is a relatively new one, having come into existence chiefly after the passage of numerous civil rights laws in the early 1960's. A compliance officer is a key man in any agency with regulatory powers, because he is responsible for the administration of antidiscrimination laws. Regardless of a college graduate's major, he is a beginner in compliance when he joins a human relations commission. Only 2 years of on-the-job training will produce a good compliance officer.

But the field of human relations work is so new, the number of experienced people in the field so small, and the salaries offered so low, that no sooner does the staff person gain experience than he leaves for a better job at higher pay in another city. It is not only a public or private agency at the city, State, or Federal level which recruits the human relations commission staff member. Human relations work is so low paying, that a good person with several years' experience is also offered higher salaries by other—and equally community service oriented—professions, such as urban development.

Even at the beginning level, the human relations commission offers little employment incentive. In many cities, the starting salary for an inexperienced compliance officer is less than the beginning salary for a teacher or welfare worker. Because competent people cannot be attracted at the lowest levels, there are not enough replacements for higher level people who are attracted elsewhere, and for the new posts being created every day.

In the last year alone, according to a U.S. Conference of Mayors survey, 48 persons were added to city and county community relations commission staffs, bringing the total number of staff to 527 in 69 cities and six counties surveyed. Despite the fact that 36 of these commissions increased their annual budgets in the same year, the mean staff size is still only three.

The bill I have introduced today is designed to provide Federal help to official State and local human relations agencies to help them tackle this urgent nationwide emergency by providing funds to develop leadership on the local level. It will strengthen those human relations commissions which are already staffed, and serve as an incentive to encourage the contribution of local funds toward the staffing of the 200 commissions which still do not have permanent personnel.

My bill amends title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which established the Federal community relations service. Under this legislation, the Attorney General would be authorized to make grants to State and local public agencies and organizations engaged in programs designed to resolve disputes, disagreements, or difficulties relating to discriminatory practices based on race, color or national origin. The money would be used for the employment of necessary staff, and the acquisition, furnishing and procurement of necessary administrative support services—including office space, supplies and equipment, and travel expenses—for such agencies and organizations.

The bill also contains a provision designed to insure that Federal aid will supplement and encourage local contributions to human relations agencies, and will in no case supplant such funds.

Finally, a sum of \$3 million is authorized for the first year of the program.

The suggestion for this legislation was originally made to me by David Glenn, the talented young director of the Baltimore Community Relations Commission. I would like to include as part of my statement Mr. Glenn's letter describing the problems he and human relations directors throughout the country are facing today.

I would welcome the support of my colleagues and their cosponsorship of this legislation to strengthen the capacity of local governments to deal with race relations problems.

The letter referred to follows:

BALTIMORE COMMUNITY RELATIONS
COMMISSION,

Baltimore, Md., July 27, 1967.

Hon. CLARENCE D. LONG,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LONG: At the end of our meeting with the Mayor several weeks ago, you requested that I correspond with you relative to my suggestion that the Federal government assume some of the responsibility for staffing and otherwise subsidizing local human relations commissions such as our own. I am bold enough to make this suggestion for two reasons.

First of all, I think that recent events in urban centers throughout the country indicate that the Federal government not only has a responsibility but also a role to play in alleviating, or setting up machinery to alleviate, the problems which have caused the disorders which are now sweeping the country. Most of the local commissions which have enforcement powers administer laws which are basically adequate to cope with the problems which need attention. If local commissions have any problem with respect to administering local laws, it is that these commissions do not have adequate staff to deploy on the various problems—specifically

employment and community organization—which deserve maximum attention under present conditions. I am aware of the fact that the Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission have contacts and programs, to a limited degree, in the major urban centers; however, these agencies, operating out of Washington, can never hope to be as effective as the local agencies which administer local laws, and which have intimate knowledge of the problems in the areas they serve.

Second, it seems to me that, where the enforcement of Federal law is concerned (Civil Rights Act of 1964, etc.), the local agencies might be able to secure greater compliance than is now achieved through various Federal agencies with headquarters in Washington and regional offices around the country.

Thus, I return to my original point, namely, that the Federal government has a role to play, and that some kind of program and/or formula for assisting local human relations commissions in a realistic way should be immediately devised. When I say realistic, I obviously am talking in terms of dollars and cents, since I believe that these commissions can only be effective if they have proper staff capable of "zeroing-in" on the multitude of problems which come within their purview. I think that the amount of money involved—while substantial in terms of the resources of local communities—would not be too great a burden for the Federal government, particularly in view of the potential benefits which would accrue to the local communities as well as the Federal government. Certainly, one of the side results of such an effort by the Federal government would be the possibility of getting a greater commitment to human relations commissions from cities which now have them; and, also the possibility of having those communities, which do not presently have such commission, develop such agencies in their own locales.

If you feel that my suggestion has any merit whatsoever, I would be more than happy to sit down with you, and any others whom you would wish to include, to discuss ways in which this idea might be effectuated.

I appreciated having an opportunity to meet with you and the other members of the Congressional delegation, and I look forward to getting together with you again in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID L. GLENN,

Director.

NE *file*
EGYPTIANS ATTACK ISRAEL SHIP
"ELATH"

(Mr. PURCELL was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, the attack by Egypt on the Israel ship *Elath* is a deplorable act of aggression. This and the renewed fighting which is reported today is obvious evidence of the unwillingness of Nasser and his henchmen to live in a peaceful world side by side with the nation of Israel.

It really matters not who fired the first shot today, and there are conflicting reports from the scene of battle. The aggressive act which renewed the tragic fighting was the attack by Egypt on the Israel ship *Elath*.

Mr. Speaker, I had hoped the fighting was over. Obviously, this was wishful thinking. I urge our Government to take

H13920

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

October 24, 1967

whatever steps are necessary through the appropriate forums to see that this latest Egyptian aggression is not a profitable venture for them. A peaceful state of affairs, rather than continued strife, must prevail in this troubled area of the world.

(Mr. GONZALEZ (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. GONZALEZ' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. GONZALEZ (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. GONZALEZ' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. GONZALEZ (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. GONZALEZ' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

GI QUESTIONS WITHOUT ANSWERS

(Mr. ADDABBO (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, as we read the newspapers and listen to the radio and television commentators, we are constantly bombarded with what seem to be unanswerable questions on taxes, inflation, poverty, rural problems, urban problems, ad infinitum. All of these are important, but I wonder how much thought is given by the average American citizen to the "unanswered question" which must be on the mind of every American serviceman, Just how much thought is given by our citizenry to the sacrifices they are making every day?

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a recent column written by my friend, Walter Kaner, which appeared in the Long Island Daily Press. I wish every American could read it, and I commend it to your attention:

GI QUESTIONS WITHOUT ANSWERS

(By Walter Kaner)

He was just a kid.

A babyfaced kid with a crew cut. He looked too young to be a soldier.

But among the ribbons he wore on his uniform was a Purple Heart for the chunk of mortar shell that ripped his leg in Vietnam.

When I last saw him two years ago his world was baseball, football, dates and souped up jalopies.

Now, he looked older and sadder and his eyes seemed aged by the sight of death and pain and suffering.

And I realize he wasn't a kid anymore.

As we were having dinner in a restaurant crowded with people drinking, laughing and dining, he asked: "Does anybody know there's a war on?"

He didn't wait for an answer. "Isn't it everybody's war? If it's a war for us—Isn't it a war for everybody?"

He gazed at the crowded, noisy bar. "Nothing's changed here. Over there, guys are getting killed. Here? Everybody's busy chasing a buck. Watching TV. Going to ball games. To restaurants."

His voice didn't sound angry or bitter, but hurt. "Some of the guys would turn over in their graves if they knew . . . if they could see what's going on here. If a guy dies fighting for his country . . . it's gotta count . . . it's gotta mean something. If you ask a guy to sacrifice his life for his country . . . shouldn't the people back home sacrifice something too?"

I didn't answer. Because I couldn't find the words.

He lit a cigarette, then gripped his drink so tight his knuckles turned white. "Aren't you going to ask me, like everybody else, what it's like over there?"

Again, he didn't wait for my reply. "I'll tell you. It's a dirty, rotten stinking war. The bugs, the heat, the rain, the mud and the stinking swamps drive you nuts.

"And you're scared. Damn scared. Because any minute you're liable to get your head blown off or your guts ripped out."

He toyed with, but didn't touch his food. "Funny," he smiled a hollow sort of smile, "I remember the day I went in the Army. You joke and you tell your folks not to worry and how you'll be home soon and everything's going to be OK. But inside you're worried and scared and you wonder to yourself if you're really coming back and if you'll ever see your folks and the house and the old neighborhood again."

"The first couple of weeks are the toughest. You're so lonely and homesick you hurt inside. Sometimes, when you're trying to sleep, you cry a little. But you write letters home telling your folks not to worry and how great everything is and inside you ache something awful."

I groped for something to say I heard myself saying: "How'd you like to go to a nightclub?" He shrugged and nodded.

As we drove over the Queensboro Bridge he turned on the radio as a newscaster was saying: "Red troops ripped into the rear platoon of a U.S. Marine company with withering small arms and machinegun fire eight miles southwest of Quang Tri City. Ten Marines were killed and 19 wounded."

He cursed, snapped off the radio and stared silently out the window. Finally he said: "Do you know what it's like to visit the folks of one of your buddies who was killed?"

He lit a cigarette. "What do you say to them? You mumble about what a great guy he was, and how brave he was, and how he died for his country and how they should be proud of him."

"Then you leave, and you look at the people who really don't know there's a war, and you want to smash your fist through a wall."

As we entered the night club and sat down at a table, he stared solemnly at the jam-packed room and the couples dancing the Twist. At the next table a woman was saying: "So for the party Saturday, I found this divine dress . . ." And from a nearby table a well dressed man could be heard remarking: "I made so much this year, I can't take any stock profits . . ."

The kid stared grimly at his drink. The show started. Pretty dancing girls in scanty costumes, a shapely singer, a comic with fast gags. The kid watched disinterestedly. His thought seemed thousands of miles away.

Mid-way through the show he turned to me asking: "Walt, do you mind if we leave?"

As I drove him home he turned to me asking: "How do you think the guys feel when they hear about the draft card burners? And the hippies who aren't in the Army? And that antiwar demonstration in Washington yesterday? Mad! Damn mad."

And I kept thinking of the kid's painful question:

"Doesn't anybody know there's a war on?"

(Mr. ADDABBO (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. ADDABBO'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. FRASER (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. FRASER'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. TUNNEY (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. TUNNEY'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

(Mr. HELSTOSKI (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 15, 1967, the Italo-American groups of the city of Garfield, with appropriate ceremonies, unveiled a statue honoring Christopher Columbus, the explorer who first saw the Western Hemisphere and recorded it for posterity.

This 14-foot monument, depicting Columbus as a navigator, stands in the beautiful surroundings of Columbus Park, Outwater Lane, and Midland Avenue; and was erected by Unico, a national Italo-American group.

Taking part in the unveiling ceremonies were several hundred persons, many of them members of Garfield's Italo-American societies; the Garfield Knights of Columbus; Unico president, Joseph Comino; Vincent Rigolosi, mayor of Garfield; and myself.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to include the text of the speech which I made at this unveiling ceremony:

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. I wish to express to you my deepest appreciation for inviting me here today to participate in the dedication of this statue to the honor and glory of a brave Italian navigator, Christopher Columbus.

Lord Macaulay, the eminent English historian, once wrote: "Italian civilization, nearly 3,000 years old, has never faded out. The nights which have descended on Italy have been nights of Arctic summer, the dawn always reappearing before the reflection of the preceding sunset has faded from the horizon."

And, indeed, this judgment is a sound one, proclaiming to the world the debt which all of the Western civilization owes to Italy—that Nation which Virgil believed destined by the Gods to greatness.

October 24, 1967

H 13925

tion may be enacted into law on the earliest possible date.
Thank you.

NE file
SINKING OF THE "ELATH"

(Mr. FARBSTAIN (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FARBSTAIN. Mr. Speaker, the sinking of the Israel destroyer *Elath*, with the loss of some 51 Israel seamen, demonstrates beyond peradventure of a doubt which side in the Middle East stands for peace and which side stands for war.

We have heard a great deal of talk from various governments that Israel should withdraw to some earlier frontier, having no relation to its defense. The *Elath* incident points up how ridiculous that talk is.

As the Times of London says in an editorial:

Israel hoped for two things as a result of the war * * * recognition of her existence by the Arabs and more defensible frontiers. If she cannot get the first, she will concentrate on the second and a new round of fighting is likely to lead to fresh territorial conquests by Israel.

Mr. Speaker, certainly the Arabs in their unprovoked attack on the *Elath* indicated they were spilling for trouble. The incident cannot be overlooked. If the sovereign nations of the world cannot see to it that Israel is secure, then Israel must see to it herself.

To say the least, I am deeply disappointed by the attitude of our own Government to this act of unprovoked hostility. The State Department indicated that it finds the sinking "regrettable," but refused to criticize the Egyptians for it as if somehow both sides were equally to blame.

I regard this position by our Government as unfortunate.

For the United States, the act has particular significance, because it puts on display a powerful Soviet weapon, perhaps operated by Soviet technicians. Are we to let the Middle East be a proving ground for Soviet missiles and Israel be their target? I should hope that we shall not.

The situation in the Middle East, Mr. Speaker, is dangerous once again. It is time for this country to assert itself to make certain there is no repetition which might touch off a general resumption of the fighting.

LT. COL. TERRY ALLEN, JR.

(Mr. WHITE (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, the death of every serviceman in Vietnam is a great personal tragedy to someone—sometimes to many, sometimes to just a few. But, occasionally the death of one man seems to capture the attention of the entire Nation, and to focus our thoughts anew on the challenge of the great war for freedom in which we are engaged.

When 58 brave young Americans gave their lives in a bitter battle northwest of Saigon last week, Lt. Col. Terry Allen, Jr., was a battalion commander of the 1st Infantry Division. He had been twice decorated for bravery in combat before he gave his life in last week's action. Both the name of Terry Allen and the unit, the 1st Infantry Division, were already legends in the field of U.S. military history.

Colonel Allen's father, Gen. Terry Allen, Sr., commanded the 1st Division, the Big Red 1, in its smash across North Africa in World War II. In peacetime, he was equally renowned as one of the Army's great polo players. Both father and son are products of my home city, El Paso, Tex. Both married into prominent pioneer El Paso families. The death of Colonel Allen, as you might expect, had a great personal impact on the people of El Paso. The El Paso Herald Post expressed, I believe, the feeling of our community in its editorial of Thursday, October 19, written by Robert Lee, which I would like to place in the RECORD at this point:

ONE OF MANY

The name of Terry Allen is a notable one in El Paso, for Major General Terry Allen of this city was an authentic hero of World War II, the much decorated commander of the Big Red One Division.

Thus it is that news of the death of another Terry Allen—son of General Allen and a lieutenant colonel and Battalion Commander of the Big Red One in Vietnam—is perhaps of more than ordinary interest.

Lieutenant Colonel Allen was a worthy son of a vallant father. He was twice decorated for heroism in recent months, and had established himself as an outstanding leader.

Yet, Lieutenant Colonel Allen was only one of many young men from El Paso and from many other sections of our nation, who have lost their lives in Vietnam. Their names represent a cross-section of America. No one death is more "important" than another—they are all terribly important to all of us.

Each life lost, whether it is that of a high ranking officer or a private, increases the strains already evident in our country, and adds to the clamor to "pull out" or "get it over with". To pull out would be to make a mockery of all these men have died for. To get it over with means more loss of lives.

We face an enemy with admittedly less financial resources than our own, and admittedly less power. Yet one virtue they possess—patience, or if you will, dogged determination. They count on this for victory. They count on our impatience to cause us to quit.

Lieutenant Colonel Allen and the thousands of others slain in Vietnam possessed the determination to win. The test is whether the rest of us possess the same.

(Mr. CONYERS (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. CONYERS' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. OLSEN (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. OLSEN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

HOW THE OEO WORKS IN TROY, MO.

(Mr. HUNGATE (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, the following article appeared in newspapers in my district October 5 and 6, 1967:

OEO MAKES CLAIM ON TROY TRAINING

KANSAS CITY.—Troy, Mo., was cited Wednesday by a federal official as an example of where careful investment of tax funds have produced tangible results.

Don Thomason, director of the North Central Region of the Office of Economic Opportunity, said in a speech at a regional meeting of the Better Business Bureau Wednesday that in two months time there have been 100 families in the Lincoln County seat of about 1,800 persons who have become self-supporting through the program.

"A manpower coordinator hired for the area served by the Daniel Boone Human Development Corporation immediately organized a high school equivalency class of 165," he said.

He said that during July and August 100 people had been placed in jobs, and of these about 90 per cent were heads of families and over 60 per cent had been referred to the program by the Welfare Department. Their average monthly salary is now approximately \$281.45, and two earn over \$600, he said.

The net gain in monthly salaries in the Troy area of \$28,145 is impressive, he said.

This claim was both interesting and startling to me since I live in Troy, Mo. One hundred families would represent about 400 people—at four to a family—or some 22 percent of the 1,800 people the poverty press release says live in the Lincoln County seat of Troy.

I wrote to find out who my 400 fortunate neighbors were. I found out that when the OEO says Troy, it means Lincoln, Franklin, Warren, St. Charles, and Montgomery Counties in Missouri. So you must translate Troy, Mo., to include over 3,000 square miles and that means to include the population of those five counties. So you should translate 1,800 people into 132,000. Unfortunately, this ruins your percentage of social betterment because your increase goes from 22 percent to .001 percent.

When I at last received the list of the 100 families, by then I should have realized it would not contain 100 names. It did not. It contained 125. And, of the 125, 18 were from Lincoln County. This does not necessarily mean they were from Troy, but let us give the poverty program the benefit of the doubt because they will take it anyway.

Of these 18, two have become self-supporting by working for the poverty program, I suppose this is "Operation Bootstrap." Twelve of the remaining residents of Greater Troy have been made so self-supporting that they now earn from \$156 to \$208 per month.

I recognize some of the names as recent high school graduates who might have found a job and gone to work after getting out of high school even without a poverty program. None of the 18 from Lincoln County have been made self-supporting at a rate as high as \$400 per month.

The about 1,800 persons the OEO found in Troy does represent a substantial part of the actual population of Troy, which

is 2,470. I defer to their mathematician as to whether this error is 25 percent or 33 1/3 percent.

If success like this can be continued, we may even see the day when the project officials, whom I am assured now earn more than \$156 a month, will become self-supporting.

(Mr. COHELAN (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. COHELAN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

NORTH CAROLINA SELLS TO THE WORLD

(Mr. FOUNTAIN (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago a trade mission from North Carolina left on a 3-week trip through South America, seeking new trade and investment opportunities for North Carolina businesses. The 12-man team was organized by the State of North Carolina, with assistance from the U.S. Department of Commerce. Before they left, the members met with Secretary of Commerce Trowbridge, for an all-day briefing on the South American market situation, and for tips on how to expand exports. Gov. Dan K. Moore hosted a reception for the group and for the ambassadors of countries that the trade mission will visit, as part of the sendoff ceremonies.

The itinerary includes Venezuela, Peru, Chile, and Brazil. This practice of sending trade missions overseas is not a new experience for North Carolina businessmen. Last year, a similar group went to Europe where they made on-the-spot sales of \$170,000 and established contacts having an estimated sales potential of \$10 million for the future.

This year's group includes: Edward L. Mercaldo, export consultant, North Carolina State Department of Conservation and Development, will head the group.

Other members are J. H. Berkelhammer, director of sales, United Brass Works, Inc., Randleman, N.C.; P. H. Brown, president, P. H. Brown & Associates Inc., Raleigh; H. J. Caldwell, president, Charlotte Aircraft, Charlotte; John Votta, export manager, Wica Chemicals, Inc., Charlotte; R. G. Gurley, president, Gurley Milling Co., Selma; James A. Hackney, president, J. A. Hackney & Sons, Inc., Washington; Roger L. Knight, president, Winton Products Co., Charlotte; Paul A. Linney, manager of international operations, Aeroglide Corp., Raleigh; Clarence M. Robbins, sales manager, Long Manufacturing Co., Tarboro; Donald Kuntz, vice president, Superior Continental Corp., Hickory, and Harvey Diamond, president, Plastic-Vac, Inc., Charlotte.

The way to create more jobs and higher profits is to go out there and sell. The North Carolina trade mission demonstrates that we are ready and able to do just that.

DICKEY-LINCOLN PROJECT

(Mr. CLARK (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, it seems almost incredible to me that today, or some time this week or next we are to be called upon to reconsider the Dickey-Lincoln project.

Rejected by a majority of 64 votes within recent weeks, we are asked to accede to the unreasonable demands of the Senate in appropriating additional funds for this wasteful project.

We are asked to accede to our sister legislative body in the face of the fact that 2 years ago the legislative papers of this project were literally stolen—frustrating the then and now will of this House—and leaving us in a completely untenable legislative position: accept the entire public works authorization bill or reject it all over this worthless project.

I am normally a reasonable and calm man, but I cannot stand in this Chamber and see such a project pass. I cannot accept in good faith any move made from this floor to accede to the Senate on a matter in which extremely bad faith has been clearly exhibited.

Mr. Speaker, rarely, if at all, have I known of lobbying efforts as practiced on such a scale for this wasteful, duplicatory, obsolete, taxeating project. Its supporters have reached to some of the highest places in the land to actively lobby for it.

Mr. Speaker, the view of this House is more than abundantly clear—we have rejected and rejected this project—we have been sidetracked and maneuvered; but I believe our resolution and determination is clear—save the taxpayers—the weary taxpayers of this Nation—reject finally this turkey of gold.

A TRIBUTE TO LT. CHARLES WILLIAM (BUTCH) DAVIS

(Mr. NICHOLS (at the request of Mr. PURCELL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most tragic events in the recent history of our country occurred here in the Nation's Capital last weekend. The tragedy of this so-called peace demonstration is not that it happened here or that some of the soldiers and marshals were injured preventing a mass takeover of the Pentagon. Neither was it tragic that it cost the American taxpayer an untold amount of money to protect their military nerve center and to clean up after Dr. Spock and his flower children. It is sad, but not tragic, to see the dirty, bearded, shaggy young people who flocked to the Capital to participate in this fiasco. We can hardly feel sorry for the adults, or I should say, older people who were on hand. All this is unfortunate, but not tragic.

The real tragedy of this demonstration over the weekend came, in my estimation, from the messages of congratulations sent to the marchers from officials

of North Vietnam and the Vietcong. There should be no doubt in anyone's mind now that such public outbursts of opposition to our Nation's policies give aid and comfort to our enemies. Article three of our Constitution states, and I quote:

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort.

Mr. Speaker, these demonstrators were adhering to our enemies and giving them aid and comfort just as surely as Benedict Arnold gave aid and comfort to our enemies years ago. Because of their actions and their demonstrations, our enemies of today will continue and even strengthen their fight to take over Southeast Asia. Many of these demonstrators cry loudly for "negotiations now." Why should the enemy negotiate when the world press proclaims that the American public is against the war? They will never negotiate as long as there might be a chance that we will give in to the peaceniks and get out of Vietnam.

While the flower children were demonstrating against a cause they know nothing about, the town of Tallahassee, Ala., was mourning the death of a young man who had given his life for this cause and for our country. Lt. Charles William Davis died as a result of enemy action in the Mekong Delta in South Vietnam. Lieutenant Davis was not a draft-dodger, physically unfit or a misfit, as were many of those at the Pentagon Saturday. As a result, he was killed fighting to protect the freedoms that each of us in America, including those demonstrators, enjoy.

This demonstration was headlines in every major newspaper in the world this weekend. Every television and radio station carried it as their lead story. Not one word of all that was worth as much to me as a small article on the second page of last Thursday's Tallahassee Tribune. This article was a tribute to the memory of Lieutenant Davis, written by a former high school classmate of his. Mr. Speaker, I insert this article to be printed in the Record in its entirety:

A TRIBUTE TO LT. CHARLES WILLIAM (BUTCH) DAVIS

(By Nan Bragg, 1962-63 editor, Talla-Hi News)

It is hard for many of us to accept the war in Vietnam and what is happening over there. Right now it is especially hard for the people of Tallahassee because on October 6, 1967, a very dear friend of everyone, young and old alike, was killed in action in the Mekong Delta area of South Vietnam.

Twenty-four year old Charles William "Butch" Davis was known for his smiling face and great personality. This is well illustrated in the nickname "Monkey" which his friends at Marion Institute gave him and which he carried to Jacksonville State University. He was a casual friend of thousands and a close friend of many. If you met Butch even one time, I am sure you know what it means to say he is unforgettable. If you got down in the dumps, Butch was always there to cheer you up and if he couldn't do it, then you might as well forget it because it couldn't be done.

Football has always been close to Butch's heart and this can be seen as he is remembered as the captain of the 1961 Tallahassee High School football team. That was the year Tallahassee won the Border Conference champion-

October 24, 1967

STILL FAR APART

The original strike deadline was July 1, but the contract with eight copper companies was extended by the USW and 17 other unions to July 15. The extension hardly seems to have been necessary, since the two sides were nowhere near reaching any agreement. They're still far apart.

Not that they've been as far apart as the labels that each side put on their offers and demands might indicate. That's one reason they've been able to avoid knocking heads on the issues. The different method each side uses for evaluating its own position and that of its adversary has muddled up the dispute even before haggling over the terms could start.

Copper makers presented offers that they said amounted to wage-and-benefit increases of about 50 cents an hour over three years. The union countered with demands that it didn't publicly label, but which it was understood to value at around \$1.20 an hour over three years.

Ostensibly this was a simple enough, though sizable, bargaining gap. But the industry and union have made it much more complex. The companies, for instance, say the union's original demands would really cost \$2 an hour, maybe \$3. And the union figures the companies are really offering only 40 cents. What little talking there has been (and until the last few weeks, there has been extremely little) has centered around arguing that the other side isn't offering as much, or demanding as little, as it claims.

A key factor in this inability to agree on what the disagreement amounts to is the concept of "impact," sometimes called "creep" by copper industry officials. This involves the effect of any wage increase on certain labor costs directly tied to wage rates, such as overtime pay. The companies insist that this can boost the cost of a wage package by 20%. The union says such reasoning is highly questionable.

In any event, the two parties successfully resisted for some time getting beyond this argument over definition. Even when the union and Kennecott Copper Corp. were pushed into more consequential discussions by Utah Gov. Rampton three weeks ago, the argument remained—and a new one of similar character cropped up.

The USW scaled down its demand to what it said amounted to about 99 cents an hour. More like \$1.57, said Kennecott. Not only did it ignore "impact," the company said, but union figures on pension improvement costs were 15 cents an hour too low. Kennecott thus accused the USW of reneging on its promise to detail a 99-cent demand.

For nearly two weeks, platoons of cost accountants haggled over whose methods were more up to date until, finally, the parties reached an agreement: Not to settle the total contract dispute nor on the valuation of each side's position, nor even which pension accounting system was correct. Kennecott simply agreed to supply some "underlying data," while the USW promised to "do some more work" on its pension costing.

"That point could have been cleared up in two hours, much less two weeks," says one Utah government official.

Meanwhile, whenever Federal or state government people tried to move the bargaining ahead, the two sides reacted angrily. One official publicly relayed the union's proposal to ask for 99 cents an hour, and Kennecott assailed him for "endorsing" the union's valuation of its demand.

"THAT'LL SUIT US"

At a negotiating session early this month between the union and Kennecott, a Federal mediator made several suggestions and comments until a union representative asked him to keep silent. He then said, "That's fine with me. In fact, I won't even come to tomorrow's session." The reply: "That'll suit us." Last Thursday the Kennecott-USW talks

broke down amid recriminations by each side that the other wouldn't bargain in good faith.

And Utah Gov. Rampton, who has been insistent that the parties get together more often and get down to business when they do meet, has been clubbed a couple of times by Kennecott.

Once, for instance, the governor predicted the eventual settlement would fall within 10 cents of 75 cents an hour, about halfway between the union's demand of 99 cents and Kennecott's offer on June 7 of 50.6 cents. "Both the company and the union know this," he said, "and yet neither will come closer than 24 cents to this, even though they know they have got to move toward a central position."

Kennecott quickly said the governor "had absolutely no authorization on the part of the company to make any statement concerning a company attitude as to an area in which this year's negotiations might be settled."

One breakthrough opportunity seemed to appear a week ago, when locals of the Steelworkers and several other unions reached a settlement at small Pima Mining Co., valued by the company at 75 cents an hour over three years. (Some industry analysts say the cost of the package is closer to \$1; while companies tend to boost union estimates of demands during negotiations, they often scale down settlements to show a victory.)

About 500 members of various locals at an Anaconda Co. mine in Nevada then offered to accept identical wage and fringe benefits, but Anaconda quickly squashed the proposal as too costly, saying the miners would be offered an agreement like the one finally arrived at in talks at main Anaconda bargaining with the USW.

The union called the Pima agreement an example of "realistic collective bargaining" that it hoped would be "duplicated" by the bigger companies. Union officials said some "real give and take" led to the settlement. But the companies say Pima's operations aren't comparable to those of the bigger concerns.

Why this reluctance to get down to cases, after three months of strike? The reasons are far from clear. "I know there's something not above board, but I don't know what it is. Maybe history will record it, I can't," says one government official.

The union charges that the companies are stalling things so that the strike will start to pinch the nation enough to force the Government to avoid resisting a price increase once the contract is settled. The industry says the USW won't be reasonable until it gets its previously stated goal of industry-wide bargaining, instead of the current company-by-company talks; the union says it wants uniform wages and benefits, but doesn't care that much about industrywide bargaining.

It's quite possible that internal considerations bear on the length of the strike. One industry man says the slow pace of talks stems mainly from "power struggles" in both the union and company ranks. "We both know we're going to have to compromise, but other things will have to be settled first."

YOUNGER AND MORE FLEXIBLE

At the companies, industry sources say, a number of younger men who have recently filled executive positions are more inclined to compromise, but considerable say-so still lies with the older, less flexible industry leaders. As for the union, the copper concerns at least insist that the USW is taking an especially hard line because it wants to show the other unions and its new mining membership that it's tough. The union could also be flexing its muscles in advance of the 1968 steel bargaining. The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, which previously bargained separately with the copper industry, merged with the USW just prior to the current strike.

One state government official believes both

sides think they can get a better settlement if the Federal Government steps in than in collective bargaining. This is always problematical, of course; frequently, unions think they don't get as much when the Government supervises a settlement, and companies often believe they're forced to give away too much that way.

The two parties have been able to put off hard-core negotiations because the nation's supply of copper, plus that available abroad, has proved to be surprisingly large. When the pinch comes, the picture is likely to change, especially if the Government decides it better move. Until then, the strike goes on—as the two sides artfully dodge any opportunities for settling it.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. METCALF. I heartily concur with the remarks of my distinguished colleague. Collective bargaining must be just that: Collective bargaining. The people who are confronted with these problems at the start have to sit down and bargain together. The United Auto Workers, for instance, had hundreds of various shop rules in conflict but they sat down with the company and worked them out and finally reached a solution. We have had complete failure, in the copper strike, of these people getting together.

Kennecott got together only after Governor Rampton, of Utah, knocked some heads together and said, "You have got to sit down and bargain."

But even that failed. Even talking about the same program in the same language, the United Steelworkers, after Governor Rampton suggested that they come in with a counter offer, said that they would come in with something under \$1.

As pointed out in the article published in the Wall Street Journal, which my colleague has placed in the RECORD, it was 99 cents so far as the steelworkers were concerned, and around \$1.50 so far as the company was concerned. Now surely they could resolve the conflicts, when the auditors come in. In a few hours they should negotiate them. They should sit down and work them out.

There can be no collective bargaining when someone sits in one corner and someone in another and they will not meet together.

The Pima settlement should be the pattern for the settlement of the whole copper industry. The Anaconda Co. in Utah has about the same numbers, about the same problems, and about the same working conditions as Pima. They should have been started and we should have had a cascading settlement after the Pima agreement was reached.

Kennecott has stated that there is no pattern at all, that there is no reason whatever to continue collective bargaining. Therefore we still do not have anything.

Anaconda, Kennecott, and Phelps Dodge should do just as the Ford Motor Co. has done and just as the truckers have done. We do not want to tell them what their settlement should be, but they should sit down and make collective bargaining work, or the people of America are going to get so tired of it that they will step in and take it over.

October 24, 1967

Let me say one word about the Taft-Hartley law. One of the unfair features of the Taft-Hartley law is the proposition that an injunction can be sought at any time.

We should have provided in the Taft-Hartley law, of course, that when the public interest becomes involved during a strike, the Federal Government should step in and state, "We want an injunction early in this strike." It would be most unfair for us to come in now and say, as a matter of public interest, after 100 days of a strike, that we should invoke an injunction of 80 days under the Taft-Hartley law, which would be around the Christmas holidays, and then strike all over again in the middle of winter, especially in Montana, and then have to go through this process all over again. I hope that we do not look to the Taft-Hartley law. I know that we have a sufficient supply of copper to take care of our military needs. I wish that the people at Anaconda, Kennecott, and Phelps Dodge, and the United Steelworkers would start to negotiate, and instead of the art of nonbargaining, demonstrate the art of bargaining collectively.

I thank my colleague for yielding to me.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I agree with my colleague about the inadvisable use of Taft-Hartley in this situation. If it is ever going to be invoked, it should be invoked at the beginning of a strike and not after it has gone on for 3 or 4 months. Its nullifying effect is so evident as to make it practically worthless.

So far as the Government is concerned, to the best of my knowledge, and I think I speak with a degree of authority, there will be no release of copper from the stockpile, and there is no intention on the part of the Government to interfere otherwise in the present strike. It is our hope and the hope of all of us in the copper-producing States, especially in Montana, that the process of free collective bargaining between the companies and the unions will operate as it started to operate briefly in Butte on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

It is my understanding that at the first meeting there were in excess of 100 union representatives from all over the country as well as officials from Anaconda. I believe it would be better if fewer union officials met with the companies concerned. I believe it would be a good idea if the officials of the Mediation and Conciliation Service were used as go-betweens. But I do want to say that in the interest of the people whom we represent, the time is long past due when both the companies and the unions met around the negotiating table, operating on a day-to-day basis and, if need be, on a 24-hour basis, in order to achieve a settlement before winter steps in. Only in that way can the difficulties which have confronted the people of Montana for over 100 days now be alleviated to some degree.

The fact is, we are losing many good people, people who are going to the coast and elsewhere. We do not want to lose these Montanans but a number, I understand, have nevertheless departed the State; a factor that alone demonstrates the grave effect this impasse is having.

Mr. METCALF. Again, the most important thing for the unions in the copper industry and for the executives of the copper industry to do is to sit down and negotiate and settle this strike. There is no work in the management of that business, and in the management of union affairs, more important than to negotiate, as my colleague has stated, 24 hours a day if need be, in order to reach a settlement.

This business of meeting only 1 hour a week is nonsense. It is destroying the economy of many States and it is destroying the whole process of collective bargaining.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is up to the unions and companies, not to the Federal Government, to settle this strike, and to settle it on the basis of free collective bargaining.

NE A NEW CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I rise today to say a word about a new crisis in the Middle East.

The Middle East and a nervous world face a new crisis today over the sinking this past weekend of Israel's destroyer, *Elath*. This violent breach of the ceasefire, following other outbreaks of sporadic fighting on land, sea, and in the air, could well shatter in a tragic instant the tenuous truce in the area.

I hope very much that Israel will restrain a very understandable military reaction in force since a new round of full-scale warfare could seriously endanger efforts to effect a peace. However, if Israel exercises such restraint, the other nations, especially the major powers, must face up to their responsibilities and at once.

First, negotiations for a peace settlement cannot now be deferred. It is the duty of the United States and the other major power members of the Security Council of the U.N. to press for such negotiations promptly. As peace negotiations demand concurrence of the parties, direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab States are really the only way; true peace cannot be imposed from outside by third parties. Since Israel is in possession of territories the Arab States wish to have returned, the United States and the other powers should be able to bring the Arab States to some form of direct negotiations at this time.

Second, the Soviet Union must be warned that its crash program of rearming the United Arab Republic and other Arab States—not only in quantity but with the latest in advanced sophisticated weaponry—has again reached a peril point of endangering world peace. This needs to be said openly and publicly by the United States in and outside of the United Nations.

Since 1948, the peace of the Middle East has been shattered by three full-scale wars between Israel and the Arab States, plus innumerable skirmishes, border raids, terrorism, economic warfare, boycotts and blockades, propaganda and diplomatic assaults. How long world peace can survive under these conditions and under sudden emergencies like the attack and sinking of the *Elath* is just too dangerous to risk.

A massive and aggressive effort, especially of U.S. diplomacy, is urgently required. Considering the posture of both Israel and the Arab States, a formula for at least undertaking negotiations can be found. The only way, in my judgment, to supersede the new crisis atmosphere clearly indicating a resumption of hostilities is by peace negotiations between the principal parties and an end to the Soviet-spurred arms race in the Middle East. The hour is late; let us not hold off decisive action until it is beyond recall.

I ask unanimous consent to have 2 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLEAN AIR: OUR MOST BASIC RESOURCE

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I call attention to a fine, 14-page report recommending a five-point program on clean air, by the Republican Coordinating Committee, and ask unanimous consent that it should be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CLEAN AIR: OUR MOST BASIC RESOURCE

The principal sources of air pollution are the combustion processes which lie at the heart of many of our most vital industries and services—transportation, heating, electric power, and incineration. Indeed, a completely combustion-free society would be most primitive. We must realize that pollution is a by-product of our highly developed economy, and learn to think of the cost of adequate control measures as a price we pay for enjoying an advanced standard of living.

The harmful effects of air pollution are numerous and widespread.

Statistical and laboratory evidence appears to link a number of respiratory diseases such as emphysema, bronchitis, asthma, and possibly lung cancer with concentrations of air pollution. For example, the lung cancer death rate in large metropolitan areas is twice the rural rate, even after full allowance is made for differences in smoking habits. Scientists believe that this may be explained in part by the higher levels of air pollution generally found in urban centers.

Levels of carbon monoxide found in heavy traffic may reduce driver alertness and reaction time and correspondingly increase the probability of automobile accidents. In each of six cities where recent measurements were made in traffic, at least 10 percent of the samples exceeded what is considered to be a safe concentration of carbon monoxide.

Photochemical smog and other obstructions to vision caused by pollution can be physically irritating, and often hamper the safe operation of motor vehicles and aircraft. The Civil Aeronautics Board reported six aircraft accidents in 1962 in which smoke, haze, sand, or dust was listed as a contributory cause.

Air pollution damages crops and vegetation. For example, in New Jersey pollution injury to 36 commercial crops has been reported, and in parts of Florida orange trees have been severely damaged.

Air pollution disasters occur—given unfavorable weather conditions which permit the build-up of unusually high concentrations of pollutants. Six major episodes accompanied by death and disease have been recorded over the past generation.

Although complete scientific explanations of the relation of air pollution to specific health effects and other harmful occurrences